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FIRST FATALITY AT CAMP WILLIS

A Young Guardsman Of Cleveland Meets Tragic Death

Crushed Beneath Truck In Presence Of Hundreds

Columbus, July 3.—Dalton Errol Nettleton, nineteen, of Cleveland, private in the Fifth regiment, machine gun company, was killed instantly at Camp Willis beneath a heavy motor truck. It was the first fatality at the camp.

The accident occurred in view of hundreds of sightseers at the camp. Nettleton, who is a tester in an electrical factory in Cleveland, is said to have been in a rush to get to his company's headquarters. He hopped a seven-ton truck loaded with crushed stone and driven by Arthur Anderson, who lives in this city.

When the truck, which was going north to the east of quartermaster's storehouse No. 4, swerved to pass an automobile, witnesses say, Nettleton fell off. The rear wheel ran over his arm, they say, and the driver, who stopped when he heard cries of witnesses, headed advice that he back up to release the lad. While he was doing this, it was said at a military investigation, Nettleton laid his head in the wheel's path in an effort to extricate his arm. It was crushed.

Nettleton had been in the Cleveland machine gun company a year, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Nettleton, live at 19 Noble road, East Cleveland. The driver of the truck was released after an investigation.

Scores of Militiamen "Bolt."

When United States army officers at the mobilization camp began the mustering ceremony they chose the Eighth regiment, the largest in the United States. Twenty men in company C, Canton, the first unit brought before the mustering officers, refused to hold up their right hands and swear allegiance to both the United States and state of Ohio. It was only when Colonel Edward Vollrath of Bucyrus pleaded with them to reconsider their stand that all of them flopped over and took the oath. All except one man in the Wooster company said he was willing to enter the federal service. The lone exception, Private Kaufman, withstood the jeers of his comrades. His attitude made two others waver and they were hustled off to the guardhouse—more, Colonel Vollrath later explained, to protect them from their comrades than from punishment.

Every company, with the exception of the Alliance unit, had at least two, and one, company H of Shreve, ten men who bolted.

So slow was the mustering that several companies in the Eighth were not put through as had been expected. The regimental band, stationed at Akron, is said to have nearly a score of men who say they will refuse to

COMPENSATION IS AFFECTED

Columbus, July 3.—In a decision, the supreme court held that private insurance companies may write liability insurance, protecting employers against compensation for injuries other than those inflicted by the willful acts of employees. Whether they can insure against willful acts, or write what is known as the "open policy," the court did not decide. It invites further argument on this question when it reconvenes next fall. So far as the decision goes, it upholds the Taggart ruling.

become federalized musicians.

Of the ten Shreveites who held back, four later regretted their stand and took the oath. With other members of the company standing around in a circle, fifteen men said they would be militiamen, but not federal troops. Officers pleaded with them, calling them "yellow streakers," and close friends left the ranks to try persuasion with them.

The Second and Third regiments will arrive here late this afternoon. Colonel J. Guy Deming of Ada commands the Second. The Third is in command of Colonel R. L. Hubler of Dayton.

The First and Seventh regiments, not included in the mobilization order, as well as the Ninth battalion (colored), will be the only Ohio militiamen not quartered in Columbus tonight.

Following a riotous indulgence in soft drinks, peanuts and similar circus provender, after an inoculation with typhoid fever prophylactic, fourteen members of battery C are in the battalion hospital at Briggsdale. While all of them experience more or less discomfort, their conditions are not considered critical.

The Fourth regiment, Colonel Byron Bargar, Columbus, commanding, marched out to Camp Willis Sunday. The Fourth Ohio is composed of companies B, G and I of Columbus, E of Marysville, A of Cardington, C of London, D of Marion, F of Cleveland, L of Lancaster, K of Delaware and M of Washington C. H.

TOUR WILL TAKE HIM TO PACIFIC COAST

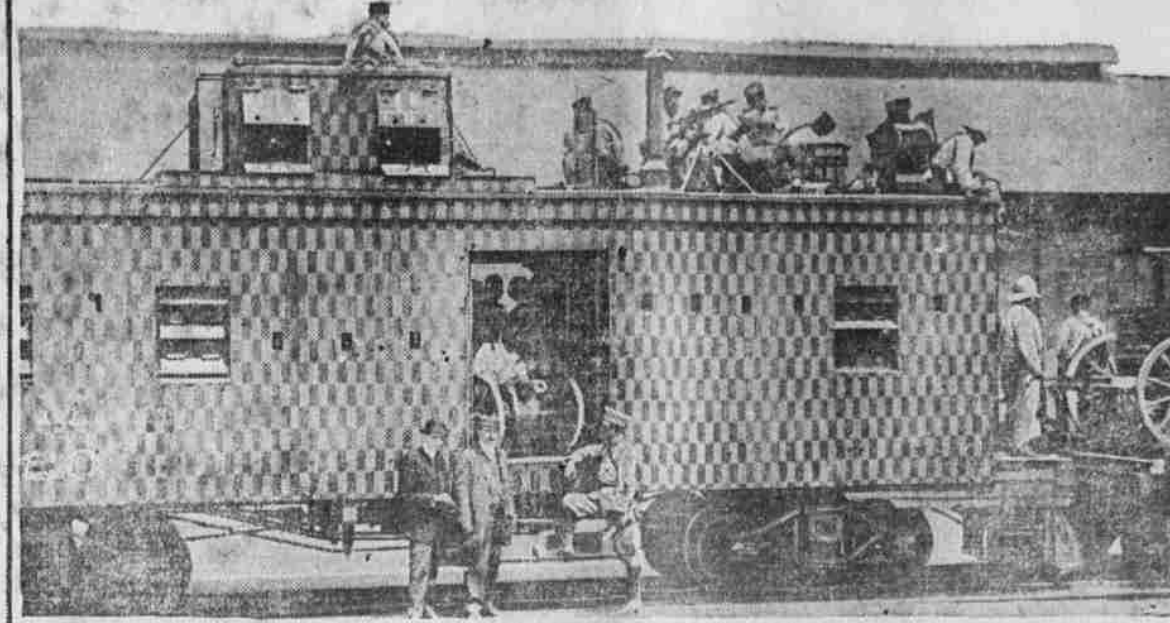
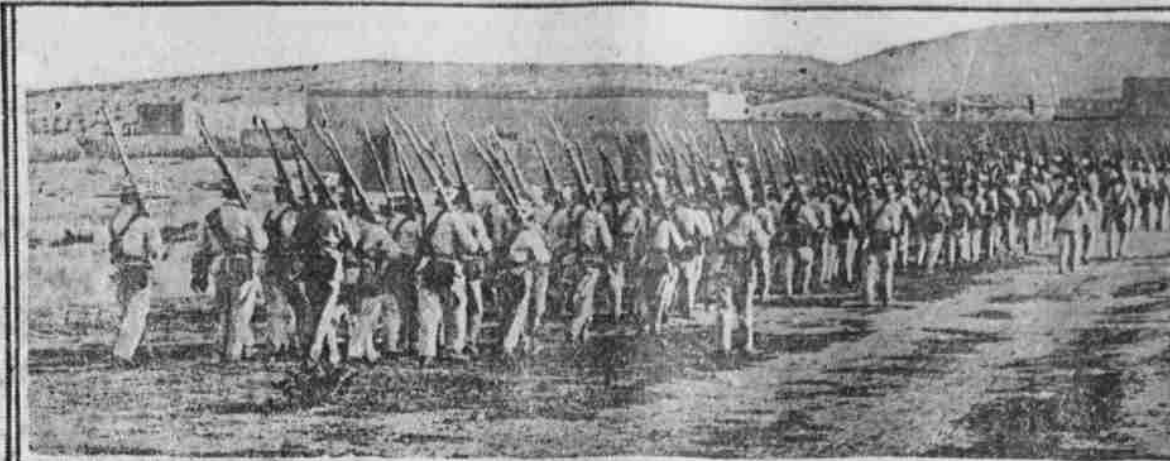
Hughes Plans to Swing Around Circle, Beginning in August.

Bridgehampton, N. Y., July 3.—Unless he changes his plans, Charles E. Hughes in all probability will inaugurate his campaign for the presidency in the second week in August, starting on a tour which will take him to the Pacific coast. The present purely tentative arrangements provide for addresses in about ten leading cities, probably St. Paul, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, among others.

Mr. Hughes intends this swing around the circle to be merely preliminary to one or more whirlwind tours. He hopes to avoid rear platform speaking on the first long trip. His plan is to speak only in cities where it will be convenient to spend the night and to hold only one meeting in a city, always in the largest and most accessible auditorium. If the tour is made according to the present plans it will be concluded long before Oct. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and Miss Helen went to the Methodist church yesterday, instead of the Presbyterian, as on Sunday week. The nominee, with his wife and their daughter, walked to the front of the church and knelt at the pulpit rail to partake of the sacrament, according to the Methodist custom. The Misses Catherine and Elizabeth Hughes attended services at an Episcopal church.

To Build New High School. Wellington, O., July 3.—By a vote of six to one electors here decided to issue \$55,000 in bonds for the erection of a new high school building. Thirty-one opposed the proposition, while 195 favored it.

MEXICO HAS MEN ENOUGH FOR WAR, BUT AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES ARE SCARCE



MEXICAN REGULARS on MARCH and ARMORED CAR, WITH GUN.

In the event of war with Mexico the American authorities will place little reliance, it is said, on the possibility of serious trouble being raised for Carranza by his own people. It is believed the cry that the sovereignty and independent existence of Mexico are threatened by the "gringos" will unite all factions, even the bandits,

behind the "first chief." Juan T. Burns, Carranza consul in New York, said he had received information to the effect that 1,000,000 Mexicans had offered to take up arms against the United States. However, these 1,000,000 men, if they have really volunteered—or even a much smaller number—could not be used effectively in

war since there is not enough ammunition in Mexico for even 100,000 men to keep up a fight for one month, it is asserted on good authority. Pictures show a Mexican armored car with field gun in the middle and a body of Mexican infantry on the march.

MEXICAN LABOR LEADERS TAKE MOVE FOR PEACE

Washington, July 3.—Declaring that if driven into war with the United States the people of Mexico, men, women and children, would fight in the ranks, using sticks and stones when their ammunition was exhausted, six representatives of the labor organizations of Mexico assembled here to confer with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of peace. Their purpose is to get organized labor in both countries to bridge the gap of misunderstanding between the people of both countries, and thereby avert war.

An interpreter who spoke for the delegates thus summed up their ideas in regard to the present situation:

"The people of Mexico do not want war with the United States, and from what we have seen since we crossed the border the people of the United States do not want war with Mexico. The people of Mexico are just as proud and patriotic as the people of the United States, and naturally resent the infringement of their sovereignty as represented by the presence of American troops on Mexican soil. You look upon the people of Mexico as treacherous and open to suspicion. Many Mexicans hold the same opinion of the people of the United States. It seems to us that selfish interests in the United States, men with properties or prospects in Mexico, are responsible for all this trouble."

BIRTH CONTROL ADVOCATE SPENDS NIGHT IN JAIL

Portland, Ore., July 3.—"A jury of women should try this case; it is women who are vitally concerned in birth control—not men." Mrs. Margaret Sanger of New York, under arrest on a charge of "distributing obscene literature" in the form of pamphlets on birth control, made this statement in an interview. Mrs. Sanger spent one night in jail. She had refused to give bail. "Portland is the first city to interfere with my work since I left New York," said Mrs. Sanger. Mrs. Sanger was arrested at a meeting of protest against the arrest of three men for selling her pamphlets.

BERRY DEAD; OLD STORY

Manassas, O., July 3.—Bob Allen, a Kentucky negro, shot and instantly killed Alex Berry, as Berry sat in a chair in a boarding house where both lived. Allen was arrested later, and said he did not know the man was loaded. He said he was only joking.

LIVER IS SEVERED

Manassas, O., July 3.—John Hoss, fifty-four, died at the hospital here, following an operation which showed that his liver had been completely severed when he was struck in the pit of the stomach by a plank a few days ago.

ALLIES CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE

Hold All Ground Gained North and South of the Somme.

Fricourt, three miles east of Albert, is practically surrounded by the British. It is on the railway from Albert to Peronne, and is also on the Albert-Peronne high road. Its capture was regarded as only a matter of time, since with the British holding Mametz and Montauban, on the railway further east, and pressing in from the north, and the French dominating the Courcelette region to the southeast, German forces which attempted to continue the defense of the Fricourt sector, would soon be cut off from the rest of the German line.

The village of Courcelette, the outskirts of which marked the furthest point reached by the French north of the Somme in the first day of the offensive, was taken by them after heavy fighting, and later they stormed a quarry east of the town which the Germans had organized into a powerful defensive position.

In the first two days of the drive the allies claim to have taken in the neighborhood of 10,000 prisoners. The Germans along the greater part of the front of the drive launched counter attacks in an effort to recover some of the ground they had lost. These counter attacks were repeated time and again at various points along the line. Particular violence was shown in these attacks against the new French positions at the approaches to Hardecourt, which is only four kilometers southeast of the railway town of Comble. The German attempts to throw back the French at Hardecourt failed utterly under the French fire.

On the British section of the front, the advancing troops pushed beyond Fricourt for some distance and are continuing their progress beyond La Boisselle in spite of stubborn resistance.

In the Verdun Sector. A heavy attack was directed by the Germans against the sector of the Thiaumont field work, which is again in French hands. The attacking forces suffered heavy losses and was dispersed. To the east of the Thiaumont sector violent artillery activity on both sides is reported west and south of Vaux. No infantry action has yet developed in this region.

Considerable infantry fighting developed on the west bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region. The Germans attacked northeast of the Bois d'Avocourt and gained a footing in advanced trench elements, but were thrown back by a French counter attack. Further to the east, on the slopes of Le Mort Homme, a French detachment executed a surprise attack, killing fifty men in the trenches, taking twenty prisoners and capturing two machine guns.

In the Champagne district the French troops are carrying out reconnoitering raids of much the character of those which preceded the Anglo-French offensive in the region of the Somme.

The capture of important Austrian positions west of Kolomea, near the foothills of the Carpathians, is announced in an official statement issued by the Russian war department. The positions were taken by storm after a furious encounter. About 2,000 prisoners have already been taken by the Russians. The Russians are making every effort to capture Stanislaw, as by doing so they will compel the retreat of the Austro-German army along the Strypa which is defending Lemberg.

According to the German statement progress is being made in Volhynia, and seven officers and 1,410 men have been captured. In Galicia Austro-German troops captured a hill southwest of Tarnopol, taking 898 prisoners. Along the south coast of the Black sea, in the Caucasus region, the Russians captured a chain of fortified mountains from the Turks, according to the Russian statement.

The Italians are pushing their strong offensive in the Trentino, and, indeed, along almost the entire Austro-Italian front the Italians are forcing the fighting, probably part of the concerted plan of the entente allies to press matters to a decision at all points.

TRAIL CAN'T BE LOCATED

Mexican Bandits Successful In Covering Up

Latest American Expedition Recrosses the River.

BAND ATTACKED FORT HANCOCK

Administration Still Awaiting Word From Carranza as to Whether Trevino's Orders Are to Stand—End of the Week Will See 250,000 Militiamen On the Border—Late Developments in Mexican Situation.

Washington, July 3.—A dispatch from the border states that the troops that crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico near Fort Hancock, Tex., in pursuit of Mexican raiders recrossed the river, the trail having been lost. The troops of cavalry, which were under Captain Leroy Eltinge, pursued eight Mexicans, who raided the old post at Fort Hancock and escaped with several head of government horses.

Announcement was made at the war department that all infantry and cavalry regiments of the organized militia are being equipped with automatic machine guns. The Lewis machine gun, which has proven so valuable in the European war, is being issued in addition to the Maxim automatic machine gun with which the regular troops are now supplied.

In the meantime the administration is still awaiting word from Carranza as to whether Trevino's orders are to stand. Despite the fact that a week ago the American government called on the Carranza government for an "immediate" statement of its position, no response has come. The state department is without word from Mexico City and the Mexican embassy denied flatly that Ambassador Arredondo has the reply.

Suggestions that the president is considering the advisability of imposing a time limit within which a reply must come, find no substantiation in official circles. Believing that it is inevitable that other raids across the border will occur, army officers at the war department are anxious to know what the president's course is to be. At the same time a measure of satisfaction is the fact that the delay is enabling the war department to move steadily increasing increments of the national guard to the border.

Reports to the department showed that within the past twenty-four hours militia units of Maryland, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Pennsylvania have entrained for the border, and it is estimated that before the end of the week at least 250,000 guardsmen will be on duty along the international boundary. The reports indicate that the mobilization is proceeding now without a hitch.

AUTO TURNS; TWO KILLED

Akron, O., July 3.—Two men were killed and two others seriously injured when an automobile in which they were riding turned over one mile east of Akron on the Tallmadge brick road. One of the dead was Isaac Strahl, thirty-eight, who owned the machine and was driving. The other could not be identified.

DRY VICTORY SET ASIDE

New Waterford, O., July 3.—Probate Judge L. T. Parr of Lisbon has set aside the Beal law option election held here on May 23, when, on the face of returns, the village voted dry by one vote, ousting the lone saloon. The court ruled that at least two and perhaps three illegal dry votes were cast.

CANNON EXPLODED

Massillon, O., July 3.—A toy cannon, employed in a premature Fourth of July celebration, exploded, tearing off the right hand of Carl McClintock, blinding Earl McClintock, and seriously injuring Joseph Simon, and Melvin Simon. They are in a hospital. All are young men.

SCORE HURT IN COLLISION

Dayton, O., July 3.—A score of persons were injured when a Dayton, Springfield and Xenia Southern interurban crashed against a city car discharging passengers here. Leo Gotschall, twenty-one, may die.

BOILER EXPLOSION RIPS UP A YACHT

Five Persons Drowned and Eight Are Unaccounted For.

Philadelphia, July 3.—Tearing the bottom out of the steam yacht Helli-bird, a boiler explosion caused the death by drowning of five persons in the Delaware river near Penn's Grove, N. J. Eight other occupants of the yacht are not yet accounted for, and it is feared they also perished.

The dead are: Alfred Mitchell, R. K. Fox, William Bradley, Chester De-dout and an unidentified fireman. All the victims hailed from Gibbstown, N. J.

There were twenty-seven men aboard the yacht. The five dead men and the eight missing jumped into the river when the explosion occurred. The others were picked up by another boat.